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The SPEECH of the Right Honourable the EARL of CHATHAM, in the HOUSE of LORDS, January 20, 1775; on a Motion for an ADDRESS to his MAJESTY, to give immediate Orders for removing his Troops from Boston, &c. &c. in order to quiet the Minds and take away the Apprehensions of his good Subjects in AMERICA.

AFTER more than six weeks passion the papers now before you, on a subject so momentous, at a time when the fate of this nation hangs on every hour; the ministry have at length condescended to submit to the consideration of this house intelligence from America, with which your lordships and the public have been long and fully acquainted.

The measures of last year, my Lords, which have produced the present alarming state of America, were founded upon misrepresentation—they were violent, precipitate and vindictive. The nation was told, that it was only a faction in Boston, which opposed all lawful government; that an unwarrantable injury had been done to private property, for which the justice of Parliament was called upon, to order reparation;—that the least appearance of firmness would awe the Americans into submission, and upon only passing the Rubicon, we should be *fine clade victor*.

That the people might choose their representatives under the impression of those misrepresentations, the Parliament was precipitately dissolved. Thus the nation was to be rendered instrumental in executing the vengeance of administration on that injured, unhappy, traduced people.

But now, my Lords, we find, that instead of suppressing the opposition of the faction at Boston, these measures have spread it over the whole continent. They have united that whole people, by the most indissoluble of all bands—intolerable wrongs. The just retribution, is an indiscriminate unmerciful proscription of the innocent with the guilty, unheard and untried. The bloodless victory, is an impotent General with his dishonored army, trusting solely to the pick-ax and the spade, for security against the just indignation of an injured and insulted people.

My Lords, I am happy that a relaxation of my infirmities permits me to seize this earliest opportunity of offering my poor advice to save this unhappy country, at this moment tottering to its ruin. But, as I have not the honor of access to his Majesty, I will endeavour to transmit to him, through the constitutional channel of the house, my ideas on American business, to rescue him from the misadvice of his present ministers. I congratulate your Lordships that that business is at last entered upon, by the noble Lord's (Lord Dartmouth) laying the papers before you. As I suppose your Lordships are too well apprised of their contents, I hope I am not premature in submitting to you my present motion (reads the motion.) I wish, my Lords, not to lose a day in this urging, pressing crisis: An hour now lost in allaying the fermentation America, may produce years of calamity; but for my own part, I will not desert for a moment the conduct of this mighty business from the first to the last, unless nailed to my bed by the extremity of sickness; I will give it unremitting attention: I will knock at the door of this sleeping, or confounded ministry, and will rouse them to a sense of their important danger. When I state the importance of the colonies to this country, and the magnitude of danger hanging over this country from the present plan of misadministration practised against them, I desire not to be understood to argue for a reciprocity of indulgence between England and America: I contend not for indulgence, but justice, to America; and I shall ever contend that the Americans justly owe obedience to us in a limitted degree; they owe obedience to our ordinances of trade and navigation; but let the line be skilfully drawn between the objects of those ordinances, and their private, internal property: Let the sacredness of their property remain inviolate; let it be taxable only by their own consent, given in their provincial Assemblies, else it will cease to be property. As to the metaphysical refinements, attempting to shew that the Americans are equally free from obedience to commercial restraints as from taxation for revenue, as being unrepresented here, I pronounce them futile, frivolous and groundless---Property is in its nature single as an atom. It is indivisible, can belong to one only, and cannot be touched but by his consent. The law that attempts to alter this disposal of it, annihilates it.

When I urge this measure of recalling the troops from Boston, I urge it on this pressing principle—that it is necessarily preparatory to the restoration of your peace, and the re-establishment of your prosperity. It will then appear that you are disposed to treat amicably and equitably, and to consider, revise and repeal, if it should be found necessary, as I affirm it will, those violent acts and declarations which have disseminated confusion throughout your empire. Resistance to your acts was as necessary as it was just; and your vain declarations of the omnipotence of Parliament, and your imperious doctrines of the necessity of submission, will be found equally impotent to convince or enslave your fellow subjects in America, who feel that tyranny, whether ambitioned by an individual part of the legislature, or by the bodies which compose it, is equally intolerable to British principles.

As to the means of enforcing this thraldom, they are found to be as ridiculous and weak in practice, as they are unjust in principle. Indeed I cannot but feel with the most anxious sensibility, for the situation of General Gage and the troops under his command; thinking him, as I do, a man of humanity and understanding, and entertaining, as I ever shall, the highest respect, the warmest love, for the British troops. Their situation is truly unworthy, pent up and pining in inglorious inactivity. They are an army of impotence. You may call them an army of safety, or of guard; but they are in truth an army of impotence and contempt—and to render the folly equal to the disgrace, they are an army of irritation. I do not mean to censure the inactivity of the troops. It is a prudent and necessary inaction. But it is a miserable condition, where disgrace is prudence; and where it is necessary to be contemptible. This tameness, however disgraceful, ought not to be blamed, as I am surprized to hear is done by the ministers. The first drop of blood, shed in a civil and unnatural war, would be an *immedicabile vulnus*. It would entail hatred and contention between the two people, from generation to generation. Woe be to him who sheds the first—the unexpiable—drop of blood in an impious war, with a people contending in the great cause of public liberty. I will tell you plainly, my Lords, no son of mine, nor any over whom I have influence, shall ever draw his sword upon his fellow subjects.

I therefore urge and conjure your Lordships immediately to adopt this conciliatory measure. I will pledge myself for its immediately producing conciliatory effects, from its being well timed. But if you delay, till your vain hope of triumphantly dictating the terms shall be accomplished—you delay for ever. And even admitting that this hope, which in truth is desperate, should be accomplished, what will you gain by a victorious imposition of amity? You will be untrusted and unthanked. Adopt then the grace, while you have the opportunity of reconcilement, or at least prepare the way; allay the ferment prevailing in America, by removing the obnoxious hostile cause; obnoxious and unserviceable, for their merit can only be inaction. "*Non dimicare est vincere.*" Their victory can never be by exertions. Their force would be most disproportionately exerted, against a brave, generous and united people, with arms in their hands, and courage in their hearts, three millions of people, the genuine descendants of a valiant and pious ancestry, driven to these deserts by the narrow maxims of a superstitious tyranny. And is the spirit of tyrannous persecution never to be opposed? Are the brave sons of the brave forefathers to inherit their sufferings, for they have inherited their virtues? Are they to sustain the inflictions of the most oppressive and unexampled severity, beyond the accounts of history, or the description of poetry? "*Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna, Castigatque. AUDITQUE.*" So says the wisest Statesman and politician. But the Bostonians have been condemned unheard! The indiscriminating hand of vengeance has lumped together innocent and guilty! With all the formalities of hostility, has blocked up the town, and reduced to beggary and famine 30,000 inhabitants.

But his Majesty is advised that the union of America cannot last. Ministers have more eyes than I, and should have more ears; but from all the information I have been able to procure, I can pronounce it a union solid, permanent and effectual. Ministers may satisfy themselves, and deluded the public with the reports of what they call commercial bodies in America. They are not commercial, they are your packers and factors; they live upon nothing, for I call commission nothing; I mean the ministerial authority for their American intelligence, the runners of government, who are paid for their intelligence. But these are not the men, nor this the influence to be considered in America, when we estimate the firmness of their union. Even to extend the question, and to take in the really mercantile circle, will be totally inadequate to the consideration. Trade indeed increases the wealth and glory of a country; but in real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land. In their simplicity of life is found the simplicity of virtue, the integrity and courage of freedom. Those true genuine sons of the earth are invincible; and they surround and hem in the mercantile bodies; even if those bodies, which supposition I totally disclaim, could be supposed disaffected to the cause of liberty. Of this general spirit existing in the American nation, for so I will to distinguish the real and genuine Americans from the pseudo-traders I have described: Of this spirit of independence animating the nation of America, I have the most authentic information. It is not new among them; it is and ever has been their established principle, their confirmed persuasion; it is their nature and their doctrine. I remember some years ago, when the repeal of the Stamp-Act was in agitation, conversing in a friendly confidence with a person of undoubted respect and authenticity on this subject; and he assured me, with a certainty which his judgment and opportunity gave him, that these were the prevalent and steady principles of America; that you might destroy their towns, and cut them off from the superfluities, perhaps the conveniences of life, but that they were prepared to despise your power, and would not lament their loss, whilst they had, what, my Lords?---Their woods and liberty. The name of my authority, if I am called upon, will authenticate the opinion irrefragably.

If illegal violences have been, as it is said, committed in America, prepare the way, open a door of possibility, for acknowledgment and satisfaction; but proceed not to such coercion, such proscription. Cease your indiscriminating fiction! Almere not thirty thousand, oppressed not three millions, for the faults of forty or fifty! Such severity of injustice must for ever render incurable the wounds you have already given your colonies; you irritate them to unappeasable rancour. What though you march from town to town, and from province to province? Though you should be able to force a temporary and local submission, which I only suppose, not admit, how shall you be able to secure the obedience of the country you leave behind you in your progress? To grasp the dominions of three miles of continent, populous in valour, liberty and resistance! This insufferable yoke of arbitrary system of taxation might have been foreseen; it was obvious from the nature of things and of mankind; and above all, from the whiggish spirit flourishing in that country. The spirit which now resisteth your taxation in America, is the same which formerly opposed, and with success opposed loans, benevolences, and ship-money, in England—the same spirit which called all England on its legs, and by the bill of right vindicated the English constitution. The same spirit which established the great fundamental and essential maxim of your liberties, that no subject shall be taxed, but by his own consent. If your Lordships will turn to the politics of those times, you will see the attempts of the Lords to poison this inestimable benefit of the bill, by a fallacious proviso: You will see their attempts defeated, in their conference with the commons, by the decisive arguments of the assertainers and maintainers of our liberty: You will see the thin, inconclusive and fallacious stuff of those enemies to freedom, contrasted with the sound and solid reasoning of Serjeant Glanville and the rest, those great and learned men who adorned and enlightened this country, and placed her security on the summit of justice and freedom. And while I am on my legs, and title to justice to the memory of those great men, I must also justify the merit of the living, by declaring my firm and fixed opinion, that such a man exists this day. [looking towards Lord Camden.] This glorious spirit of whiggism animates three millions in America, who prefer poverty with liberty, to golden chains and servile affluence; and who will die in defence of their rights, as men---as freemen. What shall oppose this spirit? Aided by the congenial flame glowing in the breast of every whig in England, to the amount, I hope, of at least double the American numbers! Ireland they have to a man. In that country, joined as it is with the cause of the colonies, and placed at their head, the distinction I contend for, is and must be observed. This country superintends and controuls their trade and navigation; but they tax themselves, and this distinction between external and internal controul, is fixed and unsurmountable; it is involved in the abstract nature of things. Property is private, individual, absolute. Trade is an extended and complicated consideration; it reaches as far as ships can sail, or winds can blow. It is a great and various machine.---To regulate the numberless movements of its several parts, and combine them into effect for the good of the whole, requires the superintending wisdom and energy of the supreme power in the empire. But this superintending power has no direct towards internal taxation---for it does not exist in that relation

There is no such thing, no such idea in this constitution, as a power now at operating upon property.

Let this distinction then remain for ever ascertained: Taxation is theirs, commercial regulation is ours. As an American, I would recognize to England her supreme right of regulating commerce and navigation: As an Englishman by birth and principle, I recognize to the Americans their supreme, unalienable right in their property: the right which they are justified in the defence of, to the last extremity. To maintain this principle is the common cause of the whigs on the other side of the Atlantic, and on this. If it is liberty, to liberty engaged, that they will defend themselves, their families and their country. In this great cause they are immovably allied. It is the alliance of God and nature---immutable, eternal, fixed as the firmament of heaven! To such united force, what force shall be opposed! What, my Lords, a few regiments in America, and 17 or 18000 men at home! The jest is too ridiculous to take up a moment of your Lordships time---nor can such a national principle unfortified be rebuffed by the tricks of office or ministerial manœuvres. Laying papers on your table, or counting noses on a division, will not avert or postpone the hour of danger. It must arrive, my Lords, unless these fatal acts are done away; it must arrive in all its horrors: And then these boastful ministers, in spite of all their confidence and all their manœuvres, shall be forced to hide their heads. But it is not repealing this act of Parliament, or that act of Parliament,---it is not repealing a piece of parchment, that can reduce America to your bosom. You must expel her fears and her resentments, and you may then hope for her love and gratitude. But now insulted with an armed force posted in Boston, irritated with an hostile array before her eyes, her concessions, if you could force them, would be suspicious and insecure: They will be, *irata animo*: They will not be the sound, honorable pactions of freemen; they will be the dictates of *fear*, and the extortions of force. (1)

But it is more than evident that you cannot force them, principled and united as they are, to your unworthy terms of submission. It is impossible. And when I hear General Gage censured for inactivity, I must resort with indignation on those whose intemperate measures and improvident councils, have betrayed him into his present situation. His situation reminds me, my Lords, of the answer of a French General in the civil wars of France, Monsieur Turenne, I think. The Queen said to him with some peevishness, I observe that you were often very near the Prince during the campaign, why did you not take him?---The Marechal replied with great coolness,---J'avois grand peur, que *Monsieur le Prince ne me prit*,---I was very much afraid the Prince would take me.

When your Lordships look at the papers transmitted us from America, when you consider their decency, firmness and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own---for myself, I must declare and avow, that in all my reading and observation, and it has been my favourite study, I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master states of the world,---that for solidity and reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of different circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the General Congress at Philadelphia. I trust it is obvious to your Lordships, that all attempts to impose servitude on such men, to establish despotism over such a mighty continental nation---must be vain,---must be fatal.---We shall be forced ultimately to retract, whilst we err, not when we must. I say we must necessarily undo these violent and oppressive acts:---They must be repealed---you will repeal them: I pledge myself for it you will in the end repeal them: I stake my reputation on it: I will consent to be taken for an idiot if they are not finally repealed.---Avoid then this humiliating disgraceful necessity.---With a dignity becoming your exalted situation, make the first advances to concord, to peace and happiness, for that is your true dignity, to act with prudence and with justice. That you should first concede, is obvious from found and rational policy. Concession comes with better grace and more salutary effect from the superior power. It reconciles superiority of power with the feelings of men; and establishes solid confidence in the foundation of affection and gratitude. So thought the wisest poet, and perhaps the wisest man in political sagacity, the friend of Maecenas, and the eulogist of Augustus. To him, the adopted son and successor of the last Cæsar, to him, the master of the world, he wisely urged this conduct of prudence and dignity:

Tuque prior, &c. VIRGIL.

Every motive therefore of justice and of policy, of dignity and of prudence, urges you to allay the ferment in America, by a removal of your troops from Boston, by a repeal of your acts of Parliament, and by demonstration of amicable dispositions towards your colonies. On the other hand, every danger, and every hazard, impend to deter you from perseverance in your present ruinous measures: Foreign war hanging over your heads by a slight and brittle thread: France and Spain watching your conduct, and waiting for the maturity of your errors; with a vigilant eye to America and the temper of your colonies, more than to their own concerns, be they what they may.

To conclude, my Lords, if the ministers thus persevere in misadvising and misleading the King, I will not say that they can alienate his subjects from his crown, but I will affirm that they will make the crown not worth his wearing: I shall not say that the King is betrayed, but I will pronounce that the kingdom is undone. (3)

From the London Evening Post, of August 1.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THERE are two sorts of persons who always persevere uniformly and without shame in an unwarrantable line of conduct, regardless of the contempt and detestation of mankind. The sorts I mean are, the thorough virtuous, and the thorough scoundrel.

To one of these classes most evidently belong the ministers who settled the account which they have given us in last Tuesday's Gazette. (4)

The affair near Boston happened on the "17th of June." Yet General Gage's letter is dated (eight days after) on the "25th of June."

By this letter it appears that it has cost one thousand and sixty four of the troops killed and wounded, to destroy a redoubt thrown up only the ever night, i. e. on the 16th of June. (5)

The last of the Provincials, the latter says, "must have been considerable." Yet, eight days after the action, the General, though compleatly victorious, can tell us only of "one hundred" buried, and "thirty" unwounded. (4)

But "they carried off great numbers during the time of action." (4) Did they so? That is no great sign of flight, confusion and defeat.

But---"they buried them in piles."---Really! Why are our soldiers buried in the air?

But the King's troops were "under every disadvantage." (4) So truly it seems. For, in the same letter we are told, "that they had a proportion of field artillery, and landed on the Peninsula without opposition, and formed as soon as landed, under the protection of some ships of war, armed vessels, and boats" by whose fire the rebels were kept within their works."

But, Sir, "their attack has shewn the superiority of the King's troops." Has it indeed? How?---Why, Sir, they (with a proportion of field artillery, and with the assistance of ships of war, armed vessels, and boats, and with the encouragement of certain and speedy reinforcement if necessary) attacked and defeated above three times their own numbers. (4) What, three times their own number!? Of whom, pray? Of French or Spanish Regulars!---No, Sir, of the Americans---Of the Americans! What, of those dastardly, hypocritical cowards, who (Lord Sandwich knows) do not feel bold enough to dare to look a soldier in the face! Of those undisciplined and spiritless Yankies, who were to be driven from one end of the continent to another with a single regiment! What, of those skulking assassins, who can only fire at a distance, from behind stone walls and hedges? (6) [illegible] see Grants speech, pa. 710 [illegible] defeat those [illegible] ould be "spirited" by the ex[illegible] [illegible]ttles by General Clinton! now three of them, viz. Lieutenant Colonel Nisbet, Abercrombie, and Clark; Majors Butler, Williams, Bruce, Spendlove, Small, Mitchell, Pitcairne and Short," should be forced to taxes themselves "remarkably" against such patriots? (6) Is it impossible that this could be on account of which the valor of the British officers and soldiers in general was so conspicuous as at any time whatever." And notwithstanding all this, that "the success in great measure should be attributed to the firmness and gallantry of General Pigot."

God God, Sir! is it come to this at last? Can the Regulars with all these exertions, only defeat three times their own number of undisciplined cowards; and that too at the expence of 1064 (that is more than one half) killed and wounded out of something above 2000? (5)

Is every redoubt which the Americans can throw up in a short summer night, to be demolished at this expence? How many such victories can we bear? (4)

Alas! Sir, when I read, in the General's letter, the regular and formidable preparation for an attack---"ten companies of the grenadiers, ten of light infantry, with the 5th, 38th, 43d, and 52d battalions, with a proportion of field artillery, under the command of Major General Howe and Brigadier General Pigot," and these "landed on the Peninsula under the protection of ships of war, armed vessels, and boats;" and their dreadful fire (4) When I had read this, I concluded that the next lines would inform me of the immediate and precipitate flight of the Yankees! (6) Judge then of my surprize, when I read that (instead of being at all dismayed or struck with the Sandwich panic) "large columns" of these cowards "were seen pouring in to their assistance." (4) (5) (4)

Well, Sir, but then comes "an application for the troops to be reinforced with some companies of light infantry and grenadiers, the 47th battalion and the 1st battalion of marines." (4) They will certainly, thought I, scamper away now.---Alas! No. They stay and fight. (5) And to complete my astonishment, I cannot find in General Gage's letter, where our troops were when he wrote; nor what became of them after the action; whether they returned to Boston, or have ventured to encamp without the town; what prisoners they have taken; what advantages (besides five pieces of cannon) result from this bloody action; whether the war is now at an end; or what the troops propose to do next.

To be serious, Mr. Printer, I am for my own part convinced that the event of this execrable dragooning is decided; and that, before winter, there will not be a single soldier of Lord Bute's and Lord Mansfield's mercenary troops left upon the continent of America.

With what consolation these noble Lords will wipe away the tears of the widows and orphans (as well English as American) which their bloody stuart measures have occasioned, I cannot tell; but I know that my eyes will gush with joy when they see the authors of our domestic miseries receive (what I believe they will soon receive) their just reward. (3)

WILLIAM TELL.

SILENT WILDE,

News-Carrier to Deerfield, &c.

BEGS Leave to inform his Customers, that the Time of his last Engagement ends on the 9th Day of November next, when he earnestly hopes for punctual Payment, at the usual Places of receiving their Papers. He likewise earnestly desires hereby to give publick Notice, that he proposes, on suitable Encouragement, to ride weekly, his usual Road for the Term of six Months next ensuing, the said 9th Day of November, and to supply each Subscriber with one of the publick News-Papers, at One Dollar each, provided each Subscriber shall, at the beginning of the said six Months, pay the one half of said Dollar.

He would likewise take this Opportunity to call upon those who are in Arrears with him for past Services, kindly to consider that he stands in great Need of what is due to him.

Shrewsbury, October 16, 1775.

To be SOLD,

By CALEB DAVIS,

Near the Meeting House in DEDHAM,

A few Barrels of Sea-Cow OIL, supposed to be very good for Leather-Dressers, Carriers, or Lamps.

To be SOLD,

By WILLIAM THOMPSON,

At his Shop in BROOKLINE, on the Road from Roxbury to Watertown, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Sign of the Punch-Bowl;

BAR-IRON, Steel, fine and coarse Salts, Cocoa by the Cask or Bag, Chocolate by the Box or Lb. Coffee by the Bag or less, Rice, Flour, loaf and brown Sugar, West-India and New-England Rum, excellent Nantz Brandy, Molasses by the Cask or less, choice Pensacola Wine by the Cask or Gallon, Malaga, Claret and Frontinac Wines, Saltpetre, Raisins, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, BEST FINE POST PAPER, AMERICAN CAKE INK, Ink-Powder, Wafers, BEST SPANISH INDIGO, Chalk, Alum, Logwood, Rosewood, Tape, white Threads, Knit Breeches Patterns, Cotton Velvit, Jacks Shapes, sewing Twine, Iron Wire, Files, Rasps, table and other Knives, Pipes, Locks, Buckles, Buttons, Beads, Tacks, Gimblets, Awls, Brass Beer Cocks, Bed-Cords, Shingle Nails, Window Glass, Shot, Whalebone, Horse-Whips, Combs, Ink Pots, Sheet Buttons, &c. &c.

Taken up in Cambridge, by *Noah Bowman*, a Heifer, three Years old, with a Calf, judged to be about two Months old. The Owner may have them, paying the Charge.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber about seven or eight Weeks ago, a chestnut-coloured or dark bay Mare, about thirteen Hands and an half high, about seven Years old, a natural Trotter, not any white Spots about her, branded on the near Shoulder I, and on the near Buttock K, a well fit Creature, in good Order when she strayed away. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, now in Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, to Mr. Bridewell, Tavern-keeper, opposite the Blue Anchor in Cambridge, shall receive the Sum of Eighteen Shillings, lawful Money, Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by me, JACOB GRAFF.

October 21, 1775.

ON Monday, the 16th of October, a Soldier came into my Shop for a Hat which was dressed; he offered a Four Shilling Bill to my Negro, I being absent. The Negro went to my Neighbours to get it changed; a Woman, thro' Mistake, took the Bill for Thirty Shillings, and gave Change accordingly. The Man paid for his Hat, (which had a wide black ribb'd Ribband, with a large Rose before) and went away. I have endeavoured since to find him; but not knowing what Regiment he belongs to, cannot. He has on a short blue Coat, faced with Crimson, and a Pair of ragged Trowsers, wore short Hair; his Chin was sore, and bound up with a Handkerchief. As he has not Honesty enough to rectify the Mistake, I shall be very much obliged to any of the Gentlemen Officers of the several Regiments, who may read this Advertisement, if they will endeavour to discover him to me. A handsome Reward shall likewise be given.

LEVI JENNINGS.

WANTED, a Quantity of old Linnen, suitable for making Lint, for which the Cash will be given upon its being sent to the general Hospital to Cambridge. Wanted also, one or two Persons used to making sheet Lint, who by applying at the same Place, [illegible] or at the Quarters near said Hospital, will meet with proper Encouragement.

Run away from me the Subscriber, of Exeter, Hatter, on Monday Evening the 16th of October, an apprentice Boy, named Simeon Hasey, 17 Years of Age, and five Feet high; he wore black Hair, cut short; had on a felt Hat, a blue broad cloth outside round Jacket, lined with red Baize, an under striped Waistcoat, leather Breeches, and gray Stockings. He carried with him one tailed Coat, one Waistcoat, one Pair of black yarn Stockings, and some other Things of his Master's. Said Apprentice hath left his Master's Employ, and is something simple. Whoever will take up said Apprentice, and convey him to his said Master, shall receive Six Pence for a Reward, and all necessary Charges shall be paid by me. JOHN DEAN.

Exeter, October 18, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from the Camp on Winter-Hill, on the 19th Instant, a black HORSE, about 4 Years old, 14 Hands high, paces and trots well, but rather inclines to pace, no Mark remarkable only a Bunch on his Back, occasioned by a bad Saddle. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to Dr. Andrew Bowman, of Dorchester, or to me the Subscriber, in the 19th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Israel Hutchinson, Esq; shall have One Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me. JEREMIAH PUTNAM.

To be sold cheap for Cash,

By JAMES GRAY,

At his Store in MARLBORO', next Door to Doctor Tufts's,

A Variety of English Goods, suitable for the Season:---Also a Quantity of choice Leather Breeches.---Likewise good West-India Rum, by the Hogshead or smaller Quantity, and brown Sugar by the Barrel or smaller Quantity.

STRAYED or stolen, from the Camp at Roxbury, in the Night, preceeding the 19th Instant, a bay Horse five Years old, about 14 Hands high, remarkable Foot white, Star in his Forehead, Mane hangs on the near Side, trots and paces, and shod behind, when he went away. Whoever takes up said Horse, and will return him to TIMOTHY HOAR, of Concord, the Owner, or to OTIS WHIPPLE, in Roxbury, shall be handsomely rewarded.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man, named PETER LONG, about 25 Years of Age, talks good English, about six Feet high; had on when he went away a light-coloured homespun Coat, knit Jacket, and dark brown Breeches. Whoever will take up said Negro, and confine him in any of his Majesty's Goals, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by *Rye, Oct. 16, 1775.* MERIFIELD BERRY.

STRAYED from Mr. William Cutler's Pasture in Cambridge, on Saturday the 30th Instant, a sorrel Horse, with a Star in his Mane and Tail, a white Face, and high Hip Bones, trots large, and paces some. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to Capt. Samuel Williams of Salem, or to the said Mr. William Cutler in Cambridge, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by either of them.

TAKEN up near Winnisimit Ferry, a Pocket-Book, with some Money and Accounts. The Owner may have the same paying Charges, by applying to PAUL DUDLEY, at Charles.

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(1) See Magna Charta, happy 1050---Abolition of right of Habeas Corpus Bill, pa. 1059, Vol. 2. Five Conservations to the regulation of Trade, see pa. 591, Vol. 2 page 667, 685, 1228. (2) See Declaratory Act pa. 524. See index, under Congress, Continental, Representatives, Provincial, resolves, Journals of Congress, Committee of Correspondence, &c. (3) See Character of the King & his ministers, & Court, Corns, pa. 740, &c. (4) See pa. 817, 818. (5) See pa. 754. (6) See index, under Army of the United Colonies. (7) See index, under Men of War. (8) See British Provinces, pa. 532. Vol. 2. pa. 540, & Corns, pa. 740. &c.

By Capt. Robinſon, arrived at Philadelphia from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON,

Auguſt 9. Yeſterday the right hon. the Lord Mayor invited the freeholders of Middleſex to dine with him, at the George at Chiſwick, when upwards of three hundred honoured him with their company. Several toaſts were drank, among which were the following: 1. General Putnam, and all thoſe American heroes, who like men, nobly prefer death to ſlavery and chains. 2. To him who ſacrifices his life in ſupport of a good government, and boldly in oppoſition to a bad one. Meſſrs. Hancock and Adams, and all our worthy fellow ſubjects in America, who are nobly contending for their rights with their own.

Auguſt 17. It is ſaid that the petition, with a plan for reconciling the differences ſubſiſting between the North American Colonies and the Mother Country, brought over by Governor Penn, will be preſented to his Majeſty in council to-morrow.

Every ſloop of war and frigate in the royal navy is now fitting out by order of the Admiralty board.

Extract of a Letter from Hanover, Auguſt 8.

"In conſequence of a gracious reſcript, which the regency of this Electorate has received from the King of Great-Britain, our auguſt Sovereign, orders have been ſent to the regiments of Prince Erneſt of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, of Goldacker, of Hardenberg, of Rhoden, and of Mothe, to be ready to march to Stade to embark the firſt of September next, and proceed with the firſt favourable wind for their deſtination, which is to replace the Engliſh regiments in garriſon at Gibraltar and Port Mahon. As no General is appointed to accompany them, it is thought that Mr. Goldacker, the oldeſt Colonel, will have the command of theſe five regiments. It is not yet known whether theſe troops will go immediately to their deſtination, or touch at any port in England, which it is very likely they may. This order at firſt excited ſome ſurpriſe, but as it is for the ſervice of our Monarch, both officers and ſoldiers ſeem to emulate each other in making the moſt ſpeedy preparations to execute his Majeſty's pleaſure."

Auguſt 19. The Petition brought over from Pennſylvania by Governor Penn's brother was not preſented yeſterday to his Majeſty at St. James's as was expected, but a day will ſoon be fixed for it being received.

Late on Wedneſday evening an expreſs arrived at the Secretary's office in Cleaveland row from Paris, which, we are informed, brings an account that the French are making all over the kingdom the greateſt preparation for a war, and that couriers are daily paſſing from thence to Madrid, and alſo to Liſbon, but that every thing is kept as ſecret as poſſible.

On Wedneſday Gen. Haldimand, juſt arrived from America, was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's by Sir Jeffery Amherſt, and moſt graciouſly received. The above gentleman has been in America upwards of eighteen years, and was ſent for by order of government, in order to lay the preſent ſtate of America before his Majeſty.

In ſome of the French ports in the Channel, there are at this time ſeveral ſhips laden with arms bound to America.

At Algiers, to the ſouthward, there is a deciſion, upon which, at ſeveral diſtances, hooks are placed. When a man is guilty of any atrocious crime, he is thrown down this precipice, caught by the hooks, and is left to periſh, being ſcorched to death by the ſun. Among the priſoners taken by the Algerines, upon the late Spaniſh deſcent, were two of their Generals, who were immediately thrown down the above rock.

Tueſday laſt a draught of 400 men was taken from the Royal Train of Artillery, at Woolwich, and marched immediately to Portſmouth, in order to embark on board a ſhip deſtined for America.

The ſhip in which the money was ſeized on Wedneſday, was bound to Philadelphia and not to Boſton, as mentioned in our laſt, and the caſh was ſhipped by an eminent Merchant of this city, as a remittance to Merchants there for goods received here; the reaſon therefore of its being ſeized, was owing to the neglect in the Clerks not entering it at the Cuſtom-houſe.

It is ſaid that a penſion of 200l. per annum is veſted on the Widow of the late Major Pitcairne, who has eleven children.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Auguſt 15.

"Lieutenant Pitcairne, of the marines, (who brought his father, Major Pitcairne, when mortally wounded at Boſton, off the field of action) is appointed a Captain Lieutenant and Captain in the ſame corps (though not in his turn) as an acknowledgment of the ſervices of his gallant father."

NEW-YORK, October 19.

Copy of a letter from Governor TRYON, to Whitehead Hicks, Eſq; Mayor of this city.

"From undoubted authority from the city of Philadelphia, the Continental Congreſs have recommended it to the Provincial Congreſs, to ſeize or take up the officers of this government, and particularly myſelf by name; I am therefore to deſire you would inform the Corporation, and the citizens of this city, I place my ſecurity here in their protection, that when that confidence is withdrawn, by ſeizure of my perſon, the commander of his Majeſty's ſhips of war in the harbour will demand that the inhabitants deliver me on board the fleet, and on refuſal enforce the demand with their whole power; therefore, anxious to prevent, if poſſible, ſo great a calamity to this city, as well as in conſequence to myſelf, I am ready, ſhould the voice of the citizens be unfavourable to my ſtaying among them, immediately to embark on board the Aſia, requeſting that the citizens will deſiſt every attempt that may be made to hinder my removal with my domeſticks and effects, ſhould that be their wiſh; ſince I returned to this province, with every honourable intention to ſerve them, conſiſtent with my bounden duty to my Sovereign."

We are informed that ſeveral gentlemen in Ulſter county, have lately received letters, (one of which is from an officer of note, dated the 4th Inſtant,) from our camp near St. John's, all which letters agree that Capt. Preſcot, the commanding officer at St. John's had ſent out a flag to Gen. Montgomery, offering to ſurrender the fort, on being allowed to march out with the honours of war, and artillery; but that the General had returned for anſwer, that the poſſeſſion of the ground was not his principal object, and that he could not capitulate on any terms but their ſurrendering as priſoners of war.

The letters alſo mention, that 4 or 500 Canadians had joined our Army, that great numbers of others were employed in providing neceſſaries for it, and that the people in general appeared very friendly, and ready to promote our deſign.

We have heard from ſeveral credible perſons, that there was no truth in the report which was current laſt week, that Col. Allen and his party, or any of them, had been taken priſoners, in Canada.

By accounts, dated the fourth of October, we are informed, that General Montgomery was carrying on his approaches towards Fort St. John' with the utmoſt vigour; and that the officers and men bear the ſeverities of that climate with great fortitude.

Yeſterday morning died at his lodgings in this city, Michael Creſſop, Eſq; of the colony of Virginia, and firſt captain in the corps of Rifleman. Gentleman of great reputation as a ſoldier, and highly eſteemed as a Citizen. His remains will be interred to morrow evening with the honours of war; attended by all the military of this city.

NORWICH, October 23.

The following is an Extract of a Journal kept by Mr. Daniel Safford, who left St. John's on the 9th Inſtant.

Sept. 28. Intelligence is received that Colonel Allen, with about 80 men had engaged a body of 200 of the enemy, about two miles from Montreal, that Col. Allen was either killed or taken priſoner, together with 20 of his men.

Sept. 29. The enemy fired a few ſhot this morning, and about 9 o'clock at night a ſmart fire began on both ſides, which continued till 1am.

Oct. 1ſt, 2d, and 3d. The enemy fired a few ſhot.

Oct. 4. A party of the French, who are in concert with our army, began an entrenchment on the eaſt ſide of the Lake, which the enemy perceiving, ſent an armed ſloop with troops on board to drive them off; but the French gave them ſo warm a reception, that they were obliged to make a precipitate retreat back to St. John's, with the loſs of about 20 men. The French had one man ſlightly wounded.

Oct. 5. No material occurrence.

Oct. 6. In the night we threw 6 bomb ſhells into St. John's, and had 31 in return, without doing any damage.

Oct. 7. The enemy were playing their cannon on our troops this morning, when I came away.

Mr. Safford informs, that it is generally believed Col. Allen is alive.——That the account of the armed ſchooner being taken, is without foundation——That St. John is ſurrounded, and muſt ſoon ſurrender, as it is thought, their ſtock of proviſions is nearly exhauſted, and that the Canadians are much in our favour.

HARTFORD, Octo. 23.

Extract of a letter from an officer at St. John's, dated October 3.

"On the 16th of September we left the Iſle aux Noix, in order to lay ſiege to St. John's: we had before ſent a party of 300 to Chambee, who hearing that ſome regulars were tranſporting proviſions to St. John's, attacked them, took 2 priſoners, and a conſiderable prize, and then began to fortify about 2 miles diſtant from St. John's, in order to cut off communications, expecting ſoon a reinforcement from our army. But, being diſcovered by the enemy at St. John's, a party of 200 regulars ſallied out with field pieces, and our men being but half their number, and poorly fortified, were obliged to retreat to the woods. In this action Capt. John Watſon, in Col. Hitman's regiment, was badly wounded, but is likely to recover. We were then on our march thro' the woods for their relief, but too late! when we came to the place where the battle was fought, we found the enemy in poſſeſſion of our breaſt work. They gave us a very heavy fire, and then retreated back to the fort. Col. Allen with a party haſh ſince had a battle near Montreal, and is taken a priſoner with 14 more. We have ſhut up St. John's, and expect ſoon to be in poſſeſſion of that place. We are conſtantly playing on them with our cannon and bombs.——The Canadians are chiefly on our ſide.—The Indians are for us."

Our intelligence from St. John's is as late as the 10th inſtant, when our army were bombarding that place, and it was expected the enemy would ſoon ſurrender.

CAMBRIDGE, October 26.

Extract of a Letter from a Lady of Diſtinction, in Philadelphia, October 9th. 1775.

"I rejoice with you that all the Colonies appear to be ſo heartily and firmly engaged in the ſame glorious Cauſe. I rejoice that we are bleſſed with ſo *worthy, excellent and well beloved* a General; the univerſal Voice *approves*, and *honours* him; he has my moſt Wiſhes and fervent Prayers, *for Health, Happineſs, and Conqueſt*. We have great Reaſon to be thankful for the worthy Officers engaged for us, God preſerve them in the Hour of Danger, and may they be gloriouſly victorious; my Faith is very great, I am ſo well convinced that we have a righteous Cauſe, that I cannot doubt of our Succeſs. God has eminently appeared for us hitherto, and I truſt will in his own beſt Time deliver us. Yet I fear we have much yet to ſuffer, we may be greatly *diſtreſſed*, tho' not *deſtroyed*; and it is a killing Reflection, that ſo great a Number of worthy Men have been already *ſacrificed*; the Situation of our Friends in Boſton loudly calls for Pity and Relief, and very tender indeed muſt that Heart be, that does not bleed for their Diſtreſs. Time was when Britiſh Troops ſtood foremoſt for *Valour, Generoſity and Humanity*, but alas! how are they fallen! wherein Charleſtown, and your *abuſed, inſulted* Inhabitants of Boſton."

Orway Byrd, Eſq; of Virginia, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Hon. Major-General Lee, in the Abſence of S. Griffin, Eſq.

Mr. John Gill, Printer, Mr. Peter Edes, (Son of Mr. Benjamin Edes, Printer,) and Mr. Starr, who have been, by the Tyranny of Gage and his vile Miniſters, confined in Boſton Gaol ſeveral Months paſt, were liberated 8 Days ago, on procuring Bail for their not leaving the Town. Mr. James Lovell ſtill remains in Priſon.

Nathaniel Mills, noted for being one of the Printers of a late infamous Tory Paper in Boſton, ſome Time ago came out of that Town, and, on pretending Friendſhip to his Country, was unhappily ſuffered to go at large. But, we are now informed, is traiterouſly gone over to the Enemy at Boſton, by the Way of Rhode-Iſland.

Laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight, about two Hours before Night, arrived before the Town of Falmouth, Caſco-Bay, from Boſton, the Canceaux Ship of War, Capt. Mowat, with four other armed Veſſels, Mowat, who was the Commodore, ſent a Flag of Truce aſhore, informing the Inhabitants that he ſhould deſtroy the Town in two Hours, unleſs they complied with certain Propoſals he ſhould make. The People immediately aſſembled at the Court-Houſe, and chuſe Brigadier Preble, Dr. Coffin, and Mr. Pagan, a Committee to go on board the Canceaux, where Mowat read his Orders to them, which were, in Subſtance, that, as a Rebellion now exiſted in the American Colonies, unleſs the Town would deliver up their Arms and Ammunition, acknowledge the Supremacy of Parliament, and give up four Hoſtages as Security for their future good Behaviour, he muſt begin to cannonade and bombard the Town within two Hours. On the Committee's ſignifying that they would not comply with his Propoſals, and remonſtrating to him the Cruelty of not giving the Inhabitants Time to remove their Families and Effects, he conſented, as it was juſt Night, on their delivering to him eight Arms, not to fire on the Town till 8 o'Clock the next Morning. The Arms were procured and ſent on board, and the Inhabitants proceeded in removing the Women, Children and Effects, aſſiſted by the People from the Country. In the Morning the Committee perſuaded the Barbarian to lengthen the Time half an Hour, and on another Application prevailed upon him not to fire till 9 o'Clock. In one Minute after this Time, the execrable Monſter, with his infernal Crew, began their helliſh Work. Under Protection of their Cannon and Mortars, they landed about 100 Men, who plundered the Houſes, and ſet the Town on Fire in ſeveral Places, and in other Parts the Buildings were fired by Shells and Carcaſſes. They continued their firing till after Dark. Great Numbers of the Inhabitants, with many from the Country, continued in the Town the whole Day, removing their Effects, notwithſtanding the inceſſant Fire of the Enemy from five Veſſels.—Some of the People attacked and drove off the Party who landed, killing and wounding ſeveral of them. But, by the Goodneſs of Providence, not one of our Men were killed, and but one ſlightly wounded. The Number of Dwelling Houſes deſtroyed, we are told, is 139, and 278 Stores and other Buildings, which laſt, being chiefly built near the Water, were more immediately expoſed.—— Mowat, on being aſked why that Town was ſingled out, ſaid, all the Places, within Reach of their Cannon, from thence to South-Carolina, were to ſhare the ſame Fate.—May Heaven protect an innocent, diſtreſſed People; and may their implacable, cruel Enemies periſh in the Fire they are kindling for others.

In Conſequence of the barbarous Proceedings of the Enemy at Falmouth, vaſt Numbers of Men have been employed for ſeveral Days paſt, in fortifying the Towns and Harbours of Portſmouth, Newbury-Port, Beverly, Salem, and Marblehead. We hope our Southern Brethren are alſo preparing for Defence, as no Mercy is to be expected from our ſavage Enemies!

Died at *Medford*, laſt Tueſday Night, Mr. WILLIAM TUFTS, jun. Son of the late (and Brother of the preſent) Doctor Tufts of that Town.

Died at Boſton, the Week before laſt, Mrs. Elizabeth Pepperrell, Lady of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart. (a native Britiſh to his native Country) and Daughter of the Hon. Iſaac Royall, Eſq; of Medford.

(1) See index, under Congreſs, Continental (2) See index, under Men of War (3) See index, under Troops, British. (4) See index, under Waſhington. (5) See index, under Boſton. (6) See Pa. 775 (7) See declaratory act Pa. 524 (8) See index, under Mandamus Councellors; See Pa. 549. (9) See a Bill of Grievances Pa. 108 (10) See index, under Bunkershill, Pa. 818.

(a) See pa. 817 829

9 See index, under Army of the United Colonies 9 See index, under Counties, Congreſs Committees, Provincial, reſolves, &c. Congreſs the Country, Army of the United Colonies. & See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, Petition of right pa. 816 Bill of rights 1052, Vol. 2, Four rights pa. 1089, 1228 (1) See the petition, pa. 791. & See liſt of Grievances pa. 971. (2) See page 3 See index, under Troops, British. X who was killed at

"There is no such thing, no such idea in this constitution, as a power now at operating upon property."

Let this distinction then remain for ever ascertained: Taxation is theirs, commercial regulation is ours. As an American, I would recognize to England her supreme right of regulating commerce and navigation: As an Englishman by birth and principle, I recognize to the Americans their supreme, unalienable right in their property: a right which they are justified in the defence of, to the last extremity. To maintain this principle is the common cause of the whigs on the other side of the Atlantic, and on this. It is liberty, to liberty engaged, that they will defend themselves, their families and their country. In this great cause they are immovably allied. It is the alliance of God and nature---immutable, eternal, fixed as the firmament of heaven! To such united force, what force shall be opposed! What, my Lords, a few regiments in America, and 17 or 18000 men at home! The idea is too ridiculous to take up a moment of your Lordships time---nor can such a national principled union be resisted by the turns of office or ministerial manœuvres. Laying papers on your table, or counting noses on a division, will not avert or postpone the hour of danger. It must arrive, my Lords, unless these fatal acts are done away; it must arrive in all its horrors! And then these boastful ministers, in spite of all their confidence and all their manœuvres, shall be forced to hide their heads. But it is not repealing this act of Parliament, or that act of Parliament,---it is not repealing a piece of parchment, that can restore America to your bosom. You must repeal her fears and her resentments, and you may then hope for her love and gratitude. But now insulted with an armed force posted in Boston, irritated with an hostile array before her eyes, her concessions, if you could force them, would be suspicious and insecure: They will be, *irato animo*: They will not be the sound, honorable pactions of freemen; they will be the dictates of fear, and the extortions of force. (1)

But it is more than evident that you cannot force them, principled and united as they are, to your unworthy terms of submission. It is impossible. And when I hear General Gage censured for inactivity, I must resort with indignation on those whose intemperate measures and improvident councils have betrayed him into his present situation. His situation reminds me, my Lords, of the answer of a French General in the civil wars of France, Monsieur Turenne, I think. The Queen said to him with some peevishness, I observe that you were often very near the Prince during the campaign, why did you not take him?---The Marechal replied with great coolness,---*J'avois grand peur, que Monsieur le Prince se me prit*,---I was very much afraid the Prince would take me.

When your Lordships look at the papers transmitted us from America, when you consider their decency, firmness and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own---for myself, I must declare and avow, that in all my reading and observation, and it has been my favourite study---I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master states of the world,---that for solidity and reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of different circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the General Congress at Philadelphia. (2) I trust it is obvious to your Lordships, that all attempts to impose servitude on such men, to establish despotism over such a mighty continental nation---must be vain,---must be fatal.---We shall be forced ultimately to retract, whilst we err, not when we must. For we must necessarily undo these violent and oppressive acts:---They must be repealed---you will repeal them: I pledge myself for it you will in the end repeal them: I stake my reputation on it. I will consent to be taken for an idiot if they are not finally repealed.---Avoid then this humiliating disgraceful necessity.---With a dignity becoming your exalted situation, make the first advances to concord, to peace and happiness, for that is your true dignity, to act with prudence and with justice. That you should first concede, is obvious from sound and rational policy. Concession comes with better grace and more salutary effect from the superior power. It reconciles superiority of power with the feelings of men; and establishes solid confidence in the foundation of affection and gratitude. So thought the wisest poet, and perhaps the wisest man in political sagacity, the friend of Maecenas, and the colleague of Augustus. To him, the adopted son and successor of the first Cæsar, to him, the master of the world, he wisely urged this conduct of prudence and dignity:

Tuque prior, &c. VIRGIL.

Every motive therefore of justice and of policy, of dignity and of prudence, urges you to alter the former system of America, by a removal of your troops from Boston, by a repeal of your acts of Parliament, and by demonstration of amicable dispositions towards your colonies. On the other hand, every danger, and every hazard, impend to deter you from perseverance in your present ruinous measures: Foreign war hanging over your heads by a slight and brittle thread: France and Spain watching your conduct, and waiting for the maturity of your errors; with a vigilant eye to America and the temper of your colonies, more than to their own concerns, be they what they may. (3)

To conclude, my Lords, if the ministers thus persevere in misadvising and misleading the King, I will not say that they can alienate his subjects from his crown; but I will affirm that they will make the crown not worth his wearing. I shall not say that the King is betrayed, but I will pronounce that the kingdom is undone. (3)

From the London Evening Post, of August 1.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THERE *are two sorts of persons who always persevere uniformly and without shame in one unconnected line of conduct, regardless of the contempt and detestation of mankind. The sorts I mean are, the thorough virtuous, and the thorough scoundrel.*

To one of these classes most evidently belong the ministers who settled the account which they have given us in last Tuesday's Gazette. (4)

The action near Boston happened on the "17th of June." *Yet General Gage's letter is dated* (eight days after) *on the* "25th of June."

By this letter it appears that it has cost one thousand and sixty four of the troops killed and wounded, to destroy a redoubt thrown up only the over night, i. e. on the 16th of June. (5)

The loss of the Provincials the letter says, "must have been considerable." *Yet, eight days after the action, the General, though completely victorious, can tell us only of* "one hundred" *buried, and* "thirty" *wounded.* (4)

But "they carried off great numbers during the time of action." (4) *Did they so? That is no great sign of flight, confusion and defeat.* (4)

But---"they buried them in holes."---*Really! Why are our soldiers buried in the air?*

But the King's troops were "under every disadvantage." (4) *So truly it seems. For, in the same letter we are told,* "that they had a proportion of field artillery, and landed on the Peninsula without opposition, and formed as soon as landed, under the protection of some ships of War, armed vessels, and boats (4) by whose fire the rebels were kept from their works."

But, Sir, "this action has shewn the superiority of the King's troops." (6) *Has it indeed? How?*---*Why, Sir, they* (with a proportion of field artillery, *and with the assistance of* [illegible] *armed vessels, and boats, and with the encouragement of certain and speedy reinforcement if necessary*) *attacked and defeated above three times their own numbers.* (4) *What, three times their own numbers? Of whom, pray? Of French or Spanish Regulars?*---*No, Sir, of the Americans*---*Of the Americans? What, of those dastardly, hypocritical cowards, who* (Lord Sandwich knows) *do not feel bold enough to dare to look a soldier in the face! Of those undisciplined and spiritless Yankies, who were to be driven from one end of the continent to another with a single regiment! What, of those skulking assassins, who can only fire at a distance from behind stone walls and hedges* (6) [illegible] *as it necessary to defeat these [illegible] could be "spirited" by the ex[illegible]mples of [illegible]mmanded by General Clinton? and [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel Nisbet, Abercrombie, and Clark; Majors Butler, Williams, Bruce, Spendlove, Smith, Mitchell, Pitcairne and Short," should be forced to leave themselves "remarkably," against such polroons!* (6)---*Is it impossible that this could be an affair in which the valor of the British officers and soldiery in general was as conspicuous as at any time whatever."* (5) *And notwithstanding all this, that "the success in great measure should be attributed to the firmness and gallantry of General Pigot"*

Good God, Sir! is it come to this at last? Can the Regulars with all these exertions, only defeat three times their own number of undisciplined cowards; and that too at the expence of 1064 (*that is more than one half*) *killed and wounded out of something above* 2000? (5)

Is every redoubt which the Americans can throw up in a short summer night, to be demolished at this expence? How many such victories can we bear? (4)

Alas! Sir, when I read, in the General's letter, the regular and formidable preparation for an attack---"*ten companies of the grenadiers, ten of light infantry, with the 5th, 38th, 43d, and 52d battalions, with a proportion of field artillery, under the command of Major General Howe and Brigadier General Pigot,*" *and those landed on the Peninsula under the protection of ships of war, armed vessels, and boats*;" *and their dreadful fire* (4) *When I had read this, I concluded that the next lines would inform me of the immediate and precipitate flight of the Yankees.* (6) *Judge then of my surprize, when I read that (instead of being at all dismayed or struck with the Sandwich panic) "large columns" of these cowards "were seen pouring in to their assistance."* (4) (5)

Well, Sir, but then comes "an application for the troops to be reinforced with some companies of light infantry and grenadiers, the 47th battalion and the 1st battalion of marines." (4) *They will certainly, thought I, scamper away now.*---*Alas! No. They stay and fight.* (5) *And to complete my astonishment, I cannot find in General Gage's letter where our troops were when he wrote; nor what became of them after the action; whether they returned to Boston, or have ventured to encamp without the town; what prisoners they have taken; what advantages (besides five pieces of cannon) result from this bloody action; whether the war is now at an end; or what the troops propose to do next.*

To be serious, Mr. Printer, I am for my own part convinced that the event of this execrable dragooning is decided; and that, before winter, there will not be a single soldier of Lord Bute's and Lord Mansfield's mercenary troops left upon the continent of America.

With what consolation these noble Lords will wipe away the tears of the widow and orphans (as well English as American) which these bloody Stuart measures have occasioned, I cannot tell; but I know that my eyes will gush with joy when they see the authors of our domestic miseries receive (what I believe they will soon receive) their just reward. (3)

WILLIAM TELL.

SILENT WILDE,

News-Carrier to Deerfield, &c.

BEGS Leave to inform his Customers, that the Time of his last Engagement ends on the 9th Day of November next, when he carefully hopes for punctual Payment, at the usual Places of receiving their Papers. He likewise earnestly desires hereby to give publick Notice, that he proposes, on suitable Encouragement, to ride weekly, his usual Road for the Term of six Months next ensuing, the said 9th Day of November, and to supply each Subscriber with one of the public News-Papers, at One Dollar each, provided each Subscriber shall, at the beginning of the said six Months, pay the one half of said Dollar.

He would likewise take this Opportunity to call upon those who are in Arrears with him for past Services, kindly to consider that he stands in great Need of what is due to him.

Shrewsbury, October 16, 1775.

To be SOLD,

By CALEB DAVIS,

Near the Meeting House in DEDHAM,

A few Barrels of Sea-Cow OIL, supposed to be very good for Leather-Dressers, Currriers, or Lamps.

To be SOLD,

By WILLIAM THOMPSON,

At his Shop in BROOKLINE, on the Road from Roxbury to Watertown, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Sign of the Punch-Bowl;

BAR-IRON, Steel, fine and coarse Salts, Cocoa by the Cask or Bag, Chocolate by the Box or less, Coffee by the Bag or less, Rice, Flour, loaf and brown Sugar, West-India and New-England Rum, excellent Nants Brandy, Molasses by the Cask or less, choice Teneriffe Wine by the Cask or Gallon, Malaga, Claret and Frontinac Wines, Saltpetre, Rasins, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, BEST FINE POST PAPER, AMERICAN CAKE INK, Ink-Powder, Wafers, BEST SPANISH INDIGO, Chalk, Alum, Logwood, Redwood, Tape, white Threads, Knit Breeches Patterns, Cotton Velvit, Jacket Shapes, sewing Twine, Iron Wire, Files, Rasps, table and other Knives, Pipes, Locks, Buckles, Buttons, Brads, Tacks, Gimblets, Awls, Brass Beer Cocks, Bed-Cords, Shingle Nails, Window Glass, Shot, Whalebone, Horse-Whips, Combs, Ink Pots, Sleeve Buttons, &c. &c.

Taken up in Cambridge, by *Noah Bettman*, a Heifer, three Years old, with a Calf, judged to be about two Months old. The Owner may have them, paying the Charge.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, about seven or eight Weeks ago, a chesnut-coloured or dark bay Mare, about thirteen Hands and an half high, about seven Years old, a natural Trotter, not any white Spots about her, branded on the near Shoulder I, and on the near Buttock K, a well fit Creature, in good Order when she strayed away. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, now in Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Rifle-Men, or to Mr. Caldwell, Tavern-keeper, opposite the Blue Anchor in Cambridge, shall receive the Sum of Eighteen Shillings, lawful Money, Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by me,

JACOB GRAEF.

October 21, 1775.

ON Monday, the 16th of October, a Soldier came into my Shop for a Hat which was dressed; he offered a Four Shilling Bill to my Negro, I being absent. The Negro went to my Neighbour to get it changed; a Woman, thro' Mistake, took the Bill for Thirty Shillings, and gave Change accordingly. The Man paid for his Hat, (which had a wide black ribb'd Ribband, with a large Rose before) and went away. I have endeavoured since to find him; but not knowing what Regiment he belongs to, cannot. He had on a short blue Coat, faced with Crimson, and a Pair of ragged Trowsers, wore short Hair; his Chin was sore, and bound up with a Handkerchief. As he has not Honesty enough to rectify the Mistake, I shall be very much obliged to any of the Gentlemen Officers of the several Regiments, who may read this Advertisement, if they will endeavour to discover him to me. A handsome Reward shall likewise be given.

LEVI JENNINGS.

WANTED, a Quantity of old Linnen, suitable for making Lint, for which the Cash will be given upon its being sent to the general Hospital in Cambridge. Watertown, one or two Persons used to making Sheet Lint, who by applying at the same Place, or [illegible], at the Quarters near said Hospital, will meet with proper Encouragement.

Run away from me the Subscriber, of Exeter, Hatter, on Monday Evening the 16th of October, an apprentice Boy, named Simeon Hatch, 19 Years of Age, and five Feet high; he wore black Hair, cut short; had on a felt Hat, a blue broad cloth outside round Jacket, lined with red Baize, an under striped Waistcoat, leather Breeches, and grey Stockings. He carried with him one tanned Calf-skin Waistcoat, one Pair of black yarn Stockings, and one or two Pairs of his Master's. Said Apprentice hath left the right Leg and is something slim. Whoever will take up said Apprentice, and convey him to his said Master, shall receive his Proper Reward, and all necessary Charges shall be paid by me.

JOHN DEAN.

Exeter, October 18, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from the Camp on Winter-Hill, on the 19th Instant, a black HORSE, about 4 Years old, 14 Hands high, paces and trots well, but rather inclines to pace, no Mark remarkable only a Bunch on his Back, occasioned by a bad Saddle. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to Dr. Andrew Bowdoin, of Dorchester, or to me the Subscriber, in the 19th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Israel Hutchinson, Esq; shall have One Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me,

JEREMIAH PUTNAM.

To be sold cheap for Cash,

By JAMES GRAY,

At his Store in MALDEN, next Door to Doctor Tufts's,

A Variety of English Goods, suitable for the Season:---Also a Quantity of choice Leather Breeches.---Likewise good West-India Rum, by the Hogshead or smaller Quantity, and brown Sugar by the Barrel or smaller Quantity.

STRAYED or stolen, from the Camp at Roxbury, in the Night, preceeding the 20th Instant, a bay Horse, five Years old, about 14 Hands high, near hind Foot white. Star in his Forehead, Mane hangs on the near Side, trots and paces, was shod behind, when he went away. Whoever takes up said Horse, and will return him to TIMOTHY HOAR, of Concord, the Owner, or to OTIS WHIPPLE, in Roxbury, shall be handsomely rewarded.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man, named PETER LONG, about 25 Years of Age, talks good English, about six Feet high; had on when he went away a light-coloured homespun Coat, knit Jacket, and dark brown Breeches. Whoever will take up said Negro, and confine him in any of his Majesty's Goals, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

Rye, Oct. 16, 1775. MERRIFIELD BERRY.

STRAYED from Mr. William Cutler's Pasture in Cambridge, on Saturday the 30th Instant, a forest Horse, with a Roan Mane and Tail, a white Face, and high Hip Bones, trots large, and paces some. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to Capt. Samuel Williams of Salem, or to the said Mr. William Cutler in Cambridge, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by either of them.

TAKEN up near Winnisimit Ferry, a Pocket-Book, with some Money and Accounts. The Owner may have the same paying Charges, by applying to PAUL REVERE at Chelsea.

See Magna Charta, page 1050; petition of right, page 816, bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. see Convention to the regulation of trade, see pa. 591, Vol. 3, page 667, 685, 1228. see declaratory Act, pa. 524. see index, under Congress, Continental, Provincial, resolves, rights of the Colonies, Army, Navy, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c.

(1) See Grants Speech, pa. 710

(2) See list of Grievances, pa. 971. (2) See index, under Congress Continental. (3) See Character of the King & his ministers, Court, Cowes, pa. 740, &c. (4) See pa. 817, 818. (5) See pa. 754. (6) See index, under Army of the United Colonies. (7) See index, under Men of War. (8) See British Grievances, pa. 532, Vol. 2 pa. 540, & Creed, pa. 740, &c.

By Capt. Robinson, arrived at Philadelphia from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON,

August 9. Yesterday the right hon. the Lord Mayor invited the freeholders of Middlesex to dine with him, at the George at Chiswick, when upwards of three hundred honoured him with their company. Several toasts were drank, among which were the following: 1. General Putnam, and all those American heroes, who like men, nobly prefer death to slavery and chains. ♁ To him who risks his life in support of a good government, and would in opposition to a bad one. Messrs. Hancock and Adams, and all our worthy fellow subjects in America, who are nobly contending for our rights with their own. ♁

August 17. It is said that the petition, with a plan for reconciling the differences subsisting between the North American Colonies and the Mother Country, brought over by Governor Penn, will be presented to his Majesty in council tomorrow.

Every sloop of war and frigate in the royal navy is now fitting out by order of the Admiralty Board.

Extract of a Letter from Hanover, August 8.

"In consequence of a gracious rescript, which the regency of this Electorate has received from the King of Great-Britain, our august Sovereign, orders have been sent to the regiments of Prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, of Goldacker, of Hardenberg, of Rhoden, and of Mothe, to be ready to march to Stade to embark the first of September next, and proceed with the first favourable wind for their destination, which is to replace the English regiments in garrison at Gibraltar and Port Mahon. As no General is appointed to accompany them, it is thought that Mr. Goldacker, the oldest Colonel, will have the command of these five regiments. It is not yet known whether these troops will go immediately to their destination, or touch at any port in England, which it is very likely they may. This order at first caused some surprise, but as it is for the service of our Monarch, both officers and soldiers seem to surpass each other in making the most speedy preparations to execute his Majesty's pleasure."

August 19. The Petition brought over from Pennsylvania by Governor Penn's brother was not presented yesterday to his Majesty at St. James's as was expected, but a day will soon be fixed for it being received.

Late on Wednesday evening an express arrived at the Secretary's office in Cleaveland row from Paris, which, we are informed, brings an account that the French are making all over the kingdom the greatest preparation for a war, and that couriers are daily passing from thence to Madrid, and also to Lisbon, but that every thing is kept as secret as possible.

On Wednesday Gen. Haldimand, just arrived from America, was introduced to his Majesty at St. James's by Sir Jeffery Amherst, and most graciously received. The above gentleman has been in America upwards of eighteen years, and was sent for by order of government, in order to lay the present state of America before his Majesty.

In some of the French ports in the Channel, there are at this time several ships laden with arms bound to America.

At Algiers, to the southward, there is a declivity, upon which, at several distances, hooks are placed. When a man is guilty of any atrocious crime, he is thrown down this precipice, caught by the hooks, and is left to perish, being scorched to death by the sun. Among the prisoners taken by the Algerines, upon the late Spanish descent, were two of their Generals, who were immediately thrown down the above rock.

Tuesday last a draught of 400 men was taken from the Royal Train of Artillery, at Woolwich, and marched immediately to Portsmouth, in order to embark on board a ship destined for America.

The ship in which the money was seized on Wednesday, was bound to Philadelphia and not to Boston, as mentioned in our last, and the cash was shipped by an eminent Merchant of this city, as a remittance to Merchants there for goods received here; the reason therefore of its being seized, was owing to the neglect in the Clerks not entering it at the Custom-house.

It is said that a pension of 200l. per annum is settled on the Widow of the late Major Pitcairne, who has eleven children.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, August 15.

"Lieutenant Pitcairne, of the marines, (who fought his father, Major Pitcairne, when mortally wounded at Boston, off the field of action) is appointed a Captain Lieutenant and Captain in the 63d corps (though not in his turn) as an acknowledgment of the services of his gallant father."

NEW-YORK, October 19.

Copy of a letter from Governor TRYON, to Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Mayor of this city.

"From undoubted authority from the city of Philadelphia, the Continental Congress have recommended it to the Provincial Congress, to seize or take up the officers of this government, and particularly myself by name; I am therefore to desire you would inform the Corporation, and the citizens of this city, I place my security here in their protection, that when that confidence is withdrawn, by seizure of my person, the commander of his Majesty's ships of war in the harbour will demand that the inhabitants deliver me on board the fleet, and on refusal enforce the demand with their whole power; therefore, anxious to prevent, if possible, so great a calamity to this city, as well as in consequence to myself, I am ready, should the voice of the citizens be unfavourable to my staying among them, immediately to embark on board the Asia, requesting that the citizens will defeat every attempt that may be made to hinder my removal with my domesticks and effects, should that be their wish; since I returned to this province, with every honourable intention to serve them, consistent with my bounden duty to my Sovereign."

We are informed that several gentlemen in Ulster county, have lately received letters, (one of which is from an officer of note, dated the 4th Instant,) from our camp near St. John's, all which letters agree that Capt. Prescot, the commanding officer at St. John's had sent out a flag to Gen. Montgomery, offering to surrender the fort, on being allowed to march out with the honours of war, and artillery; but that the General had returned for answer, that the possession of the ground was not his principal object, and that he could not capitulate on any terms but their surrendering as prisoners of war. ♁

The letters also mention, that 4 or 500 Canadians had joined our Army, that great numbers of others were employed in providing necessaries for it, and that the people in general appeared very friendly, and ready to promote our design.

We have heard from several credible persons, that there was no truth in the report which was current last week, that Col. Allen and his party, or any of them, had been taken prisoners, in Canada.

By accounts, dated the fourth of October, we are informed, that General Montgomery was carrying on his approaches towards Fort St. John' with the utmost vigour; and that the officers and men bear the severities of that climate with great firmness and fortitude. ♁

Yesterday morning died at his lodgings in this city, Michael Cresap, Esq; of the colony of Virginia, and first captain in the corps of Riflemen. ♁ Gentleman of great reputation as a soldier, ♁ and highly esteemed as a Citizen. His remains will be interred to morrow evening with the honours of war; attended by all the military of this city.

NORWICH, October 23.

The following is an Extract of a Journal kept by Mr. Daniel Safford, who left St. John's on the 7th Instant.

Sept. 28. Intelligence is received that Colonel Allen, with about 80 men had engaged a body of 200 of the enemy, about two miles from Montreal, that Col. Allen was either killed or taken prisoner, together with 20 of his men. ♁

Sept. 29. The enemy fired a few shot this morning, and about 9 o'clock at night a smart fire began on both sides, which continued till ten.

Oct. 1st, 2d, and 3d. The enemy fired a few shot.

Oct. 4. A party of the French, who are in concert with our army, ♁ began an entrenchment on the east side of the Lake, which the enemy perceiving, sent an armed sloop with troops on board to drive them off; but the French gave them so warm a reception, that they were obliged to make a precipitate retreat back to St. John's, with the loss of about 20 men. The French had one man slightly wounded.

Oct. 5. No material occurrence.

Oct. 6. In the night we threw 6 bomb shells into St. John's, and had 31 in return, without doing any damage.

Oct. 7. The enemy were playing their cannon on our troops this morning, when I came away.

Mr. Safford informs, that it is generally believed Col. Allen is alive.——That the account of the armed schooner being taken, is without foundation——That St. John is surrounded, and must soon surrender, as it is thought, their stock of provisions is nearly exhausted, and that the Canadians are much in our favour. ♁

HARTFORD, Oct. 23.

Extract of a letter from an officer at St. John's, dated October 3.

"On the 16th of September we left the Isle aux Noix, in order to lay siege to St. John's: we had before sent a party of 100 to Chambee, who hearing that some regulars were transporting provisions to St. John's, attacked them, took 2 prisoners, and a considerable prize, and then began to fortify about a mile distant from St. John's, in order to cut off communications, expecting soon a reinforcement from our army. ♁ But, being discovered by the enemy at St. John's, a party of 200 regulars sallied out with field pieces, and our men being but half their number, and poorly fortified, were obliged to retreat to the woods. ♁ In this action Capt. John Watson, in Col. Hitchman's regiment, was badly wounded, but is likely to recover. We were then on our march thro' the woods for their relief, but too late! when we came to the place where the battle was fought, we found the enemy in possession of our breast works. They gave us a very heavy fire, and then retreated back to the fort. Col. Allen with a party hath since had a battle near Montreal, and is taken a prisoner with 14 more. ♁ We have shut up St. John's, and expect soon to be in possession of that place. We are constantly playing on them with our cannon and bombs.——The Canadians are chiefly on our side.—The Indians are for us." ♁

Our intelligence from St. John's is as late as the 10th instant, when our army were bombarding that place, and it was expected the enemy would soon surrender. ♁

CAMBRIDGE, October 26.

Extract of a Letter from a Lady of Distinction, in Philadelphia, October 9th. 1775.

"I rejoice with you that all the Colonies appear to be so heartily and firmly engaged in the same glorious Cause. I rejoice that we are blessed with so worthy, excellent and well beloved a General; the universal Voice approves, and honours him; he has my best Wishes and fervent Prayers, for Health, Happiness, and Success. We have great Reason to be thankful for the worthy Officers engaged for us, God preserve them in the Hour of Danger, and may they be gloriously victorious; my Faith is very great, I am so well convinced that we have a righteous Cause, that I cannot doubt of our Success. God has eminently appeared for us hitherto, and I trust will in his own best Time deliver us. Yet I fear we have much yet to suffer, we may be greatly distressed, tho' not destroyed; and it is a killing Reflection, that so great a Number of worthy Men have been already sacrificed; the Situation of our Friends in Boston loudly calls for Pity and Relief, and every human breast must that Heart be, that does not bleed for their Distress. Time was when British Troops stood foremost for Valour, Generosity and Humanity, but alas! how are they fallen! witness Charlestown, and your abused, insulted Inhabitants of Boston."

Otway Byrd, Esq; of Virginia, is appointed Aid de Camp to the Hon. Major-General Lee, in the Absence of S. Griffin, Esq;

Mr. John Gill, Printer, Mr. Peter Edes, (Son of Mr. Benjamin Edes, Printer,) and Mr. Starr, who have been, by Tyranny of Gage and his wife Minions, confined in Boston Gaol for several Months past were liberated 8 Days ago, on procuring Bail for their not leaving the Town. Mr. James Lovell still remains in Prison.

Nathaniel Mills, noted for being one of the Printers of a late infamous Tory Paper in Boston, some Time ago came out of that Town, and, on pretending Friendship to his Country was unhappily suffered to go at large. But, we are now informed, is traitorously gone over to the Enemy at Boston, by the Way of Rhode-Island.

Last Tuesday Se'nnight, about two Hours before Night, arrived before the Town of Falmouth, Casco-Bay, from Boston, the Canceaux Ship of War, Capt. Mowat, with four other armed Vessels, Mowat, who was the Commodore, sent a Flag of Truce ashore, informing the Inhabitants that he should destroy the Town in two Hours, unless they complied with certain Proposals he should make. The People immediately assembled at the Court-House, and chose Brigadier Preble, Dr. Coffin, and Mr. Pagan, a Committee to go on board the Canceaux, where Mowat read his Orders to them, which were, in Substance, that, as a Rebellion now raised in the American Colonies, unless the Town would deliver up their Arms and Ammunition, acknowledge the Supremacy of Parliament, and give up four Hostages as Security for their future good Behaviour, he must begin to cannonade and bombard the Town within two Hours. On the Committee's signifying that they would not comply with his Proposals, and remonstrating to him the Cruelty of not giving the Inhabitants Time to remove their Families and Effects, he consented, as it was just Night, on their delivering to him eight Arms, not to fire on the Town till 8 o'Clock the next Morning. The Arms were procured and sent on board, and the Inhabitants proceeded in removing the Women, Children and Effects, assisted by the People from the Country. In the Morning the Committee perswaded the Barbarian to lengthen the Time half an Hour, and on another Application prevailed upon him not to fire till 9 o'Clock. In one Minute after this Time, the execrable Monster, with his infernal Crew, began their hellish Work. Under Protection of their Cannon and Mortars, they landed about 100 Men, who plundered the Houses, and lit the Town on Fire in several Places, and in other Parts the Buildings were fired by Shells and Carcasses. They continued their firing till after Dark. Great Numbers of the Inhabitants, with many from the Country, continued in the Town the whole Day, removing their Effects, notwithstanding the incessant Fire of the Enemy from five Vessels.—Some of the People attacked and drove off the Party who landed, killing and wounding several of them. But, by the Goodness of Providence, not one of our Men were killed, and but one slightly wounded. The Number of Dwelling Houses destroyed, we are told, is 139, and 278 Stores and other Buildings, which last, being mostly built near the Water, were more immediately exposed.—Mowat, on being asked why that Town was singled out, said, all the Places, within Reach of their Cannon, from thence to South-Carolina, were to share the same Fate.—May Heaven protect an innocent, distressed People; and may their implacable, cruel Enemies perish in the Fire they are kindling for others. (9)

In Consequence of the barbarous Proceedings of the Enemy at Falmouth, vast Numbers of Men have been employed for several Days past, in fortifying the Towns and Harbours of Portsmouth, Newbury-Port, Beverly, Salem, and Marblehead. We hope our Southern Brethren are also preparing for Defence, as no Mercy is to be expected from our savage Enemies! (3) (4) (10) (11)

Died at Medford, last Tuesday Night, Mr. WILLIAM TUFTS, jun. Son of the late (and Brother of the present) Doctor Tufts of that Town.

Died at Boston, the Week before last, Mrs. Elizabeth Pepperrell, Lady of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart. (a sworn Enemy to his native Country) and Daughter of the Hon. Isaac Royall, Esq; of Medford. (11)

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(1) See index, under Congress. Congress Continental. (2) See index, under Men of War. (3) See index, under Washington. (4) See index, under Boston. (5) See index, under Bunker hill, pa. 818. (6) See pa. 754, 771. (7) See declaratory act pa. 524. (8) See a mandamus Councellor, see pa. 529. (9) See a full account, pa. 1031, 1032. (10) See index, under Tories. (11) pa. 822.

(1) See index, under Congress, Continental, Army of the United Colonies, see index, under Boston, Country, Paper, resolves, Association, Assembly, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, resolves, & Journals of the Country, Arming of the United Colonies, & see Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, petition of right pa. 816, Bill of rights 1052, vol 2, Four rights pa. 1089, 1228. (1) See the petition, pa. 791. V See list of Grievances, pa. 971. (2) See page (3) See orders and or Troops British, X who, was killed at

CAMBRIDGE, October 26, 1775.

Copy of a Letter from a Lady in Philadelphia, to her Friend at Boston, an Officer in the ministerial Army.

O curas Hominum! O quantum est in Rebus inane. PERSIUS.

SIR,

WE received a letter from you, wherein you let Mr. S----- know, that you had wrote after the battle of Lexington, particularly to me;---knowing my martial spirit---that I would delight to read the exploits of heroes! Surely, my friend, you must mean the *New-England Heroes*, as they alone performed exploits worthy fame, while the regulars, vastly superior in numbers, were obliged to retreat with a rapidity unequalled, except by the French, at the battle of Minden. Indeed Gen. Otge gives them their due praise in his letter home, where he says, Lord Percy was remarkable for his *activity*. You will not, I hope, take offence at any expression that in the warmth of my heart should escape me, when I assure you, that tho' we consider you as a public enemy, we regard you as a private friend; and while we detest the cause, you are fighting for, we wish well to your own personal interest and safety.---Thus far, by way of apology. As to the martial spirit you suppose me to possess, you are greatly mistaken; I tremble at the thoughts of war; but of all wars, a civil one. Our all is at stake, and we are called upon, by every tye that is dear and sacred, to exert the spirit that heaven has given to us in this righteous struggle for liberty.

I will tell you what I have done;---my only brother I have sent to the camp, with my prayers and blessings; I hope he will not disgrace me; I am confident he will behave with honour, and emulate the great examples he has before him. Had I twenty brothers and sons, they should go. I have retrenched every superfluous expence in my table and family; *Yea*, I have not drank tea since last Christmas, nor bought a new cap or gown since your defeat at Lexington; and (what I never did before) have learned to knit; with this new acquirement, I am now making stockings of American wool for my servants. In this way do I throw in my mite to the public good. I know this, that as free, I can die but once;---but as a slave, I shall not be worthy of life. I have the pleasure to assure you, that these are the sentiments of all my fair Americans;---they have sacrificed balls, assemblies, parties of pleasure, tea drinking and finery, to the great spirit of patriotism that actuates all ranks and degrees of people throughout this extensive continent. If these are the sentiments of females! what must glow in the breasts of our husbands, brothers and sons! They are as with one heart determined to die or be free, *aut mors aut vita decora*. It is not a quibble in politics (a science that few understand) which we are contending for;---it is the plain truth, which the most ignorant peasant knows, and is obnoxious to the weakest capacities,---that no man has a right to take their money without their consent. The supposition is absurd, and the very idea militates with reason; and none but high waymen and thieves would attempt it, save ministerial prostitutes, the machines of power. Can you, my friend, reconcile it with your own good sense,---that a body of men in the island of Great-Britain at the distance of three thousand transmarine miles,---who, from the little intercourse they have with America, and of course know nothing of us, nor are supposed to see or feel the misery they would inflict upon us,---should, by one single declaratory act of parliament, invest themselves with an indefinite power to command our lives, properties, nay, every thing that their insatiable avarice may require, or their infernal malice may suggest,---at all times and in all cases whatsoever? You say you are no politician. Ah, Sir! it requires no Machiavilean head to develope this, and to discern, that this is tyranny and oppression. It is written with a sun beam;---every one will see and know it, because it will make them *feel*; and we shall be unworthy the blessings of heaven, if we ever submit to it. All ranks of men amongst us are in arms. Nothing is heard now in our streets but the trumpet and drum; and that universal cry is, *Americans, to Arms!* All your friends, except my husband, are officers. There are Captain S----- D----, Lieut. B ----, and Capt. J---- S-----. We have five regiments in the city and county of Philadelphia complete in arms and uniform, and very expert at their military manœuvres. We have companies of light-horse, light-infantry, grenadiers, riflemen, and Indians, several companies of artillery, and some excellent brass cannon and field-pieces. Add to this, that every county in Pennsylvania and the Delaware government can send two thousand men to the field. Heaven seems to smile on us; for in the memory of man, never were known such quantities of flax, and sheep without number. We are making powder fast, and do not want for ammunition.---In short, we want for nothing to defend us but ships of war, which we could procure by making alliances. But such is our attachment to Great-Britain, that we sincerely wish for a reconciliation, and cannot bear the thoughts of throwing off all dependance on her, which such a step would assuredly lead to. The God of mercy, I hope, will open the eyes of our King, that he may see, while in seeking our destruction, he will go near to compleat his own. It is my ardent prayer that the effusion of blood may be stopped. We hope yet to see you in this city, a friend to the liberties of America; which will give infinite satisfaction to your sincere friend,

C. S.

Frederick County, Maryland, 26th September, 1775.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of Gaol last Night, DAVID ALSPAUGH, born in Germany, speaks good English, about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, with black Hair tied behind, blue Coat, black plush Waistcoat and Breeches, black Stockings, and a Watch in his Pocket; affects to be genteel. 'Tis supposed he will either go to Canada, or join the Forces here, till he can get an Opportunity to go over to the Enemy. Whoever will secure said Alspaugh in any of his Majesty's Goals, and give Information to me the Subscriber, shall receive the above Reward of me.

THOS FRENCH, Sheriff.

STRAYED or stolen from a Pasture adjoining the House of the Widow Storer in Watertown, on the 29th of September last, one red and two bay Horses, about 14 Hands high each; one of said Horses about 12 Years old, a thick well set Horse, black Tail and Mane, said Mane is very thick, a small Bunch or Swelling on the Top of his Head, paces principally, and pretty swift. One other of said Horses a dunn Main and Tail, white Face, the lower Part of his Feet white, about 7 Years old. The other of said Horses about 4 Years old, with a Star in his Forehead, trots and paces. Whoever shall take up said Horses, or either of them, and convey the same to the said Widow Storer's, or to Simeon Dwight at Western, or to Mr. Abner Ellis of Dedham, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble by

SIMEON DWIGHT.

October 4, 1775.

Newton Falls, October 17, 1775.

THE Shop of the Subscriber was broke open in the Night of the 15th Instant, and the following Pieces of homespun Cloth stolen, viz. One Piece of light blue, 8 Yards, Men's Wear; one Piece of cloth colour'd, 6 Yards, Men's Wear; one Piece of mixt colour'd, seven and half Yards, Men's Wear; one Piece of darkish blue, the Number of Yards unknown, Men's Wear; three Pieces for Women's Wear, one of them brown, 10 and half Yards; another Piece light blue, 8 Yards; the other Piece stripe, 5 and half Yards. Whoever shall take up the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, and the Cloth recovered, shall have six Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid,

JOHN SLACK.

Strayed or stolen, last Saturday, from a Pasture near the College, a middling-sized HORSE, about 10 Years old, his Colour almost black, with no White about him, except a few small Spots of White under the Saddle, two or three of which Spots are within an Inch or two of the Top of his Back; one or both of his hind Legs appear to be not quite so straight as common; he both trots and paces, but chiefly inclines to pace; has a hard Mouth, and a very stiff Dock.----Whoever will be so kind as to give Intelligence, at the Printing-Office in Cambridge, where he may be found, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, Cambridge, October 18, 1775.

To be SOLD cheap for Cash,

A Quantity of DEER-SKINS.

Must of them are dressed into wash Leather. Inquire of

ELIAS HASKET DERBY, of *Salem*.

Essex, ss. THE Public are hereby notified that a Court of Probate of Wills, &c. *October* 14, 1775. is intended to be held at the Register's Office in Ipswich, in and for the County aforesaid, on the first Monday and Tuesday in November next, and on the same Days in each succeeding Month, until public Notice is given to the contrary.

To be SOLD by GEORGE WILLIAMS,

At his Store in SALEM,

Good SUGAR and COCOA.

To be LET by MARY GRAY,

A young Negro Woman, for no Fault, and has had the Small-Pox. Inquire at Capt. John Homan's at Dorchester.

To be SOLD cheap,

A new, genteel, tall-back CHAISE. Inquire of Mr. JONATHAN FROTHINGHAM of Salem, or the Printers hereof.

New-Town, Province of New-York, October 10, 1775.

RAN away from me, in April last, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN GILLEY; had on when he went away, a spotted Jacket without Sleeves, a woollen Shirt, and tow Trowsers, about four Feet and an half high, has a Scar on one Cheek. Whoever will take up said Apprentice and convey him to Mr. Earle Innholder in Paxton, to Mr. Jones, Innholder in Mendon, or to me in New-Town, shall receive Five Dollars Reward, and necessary Charges paid by SAMUEL ROBINSON

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of a Pasture, near General Heath's Head-Quarters in Cambridge Camp, on the 6th Inst. a chestnut colour'd Mare, about 8 Years old, trots and paces well fast, and in good Flesh, about 13 and half Hands high, and low Carriage, some white in her Face and on the End of her Nose, and some white on her hind Feet, a saddle Spot on her Back, her Main and Tail darker than her Body, her Tail bushy, and not long. Any Person that will take up said Mare, and return her to me the Subscriber, at Fort No. 2 in Cambridge, or give Information where she may be had, shall have the above Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me. JOHN BOYD.

TAKI[illegible]st Wednesday,

a red roan [illegible] Hands high, a Blaze in her Fo[illegible], has a long Tail [illegible] Mane, [illegible] has lost said Mare[illegible] have her [illegible]N, in said Wat[illegible] and payin[illegible]

STR[illegible]he Subscriber, about the 25th of August, a bay Mare, six or seven Years old, about 14 Hands high, with some white on her Face, black Mane and Tail, with a List along her Back, paces and trots, her Tail cut square off. Any Person that will bring said Mare to me the Subscriber, in Col. John Patterson's Regiment, at Fort No. 3, shall have the above Reward, and necessary Charges paid by me,

THOMAS M'KINSTRY.

STRAYED or stolen from Cambridge, a gelding Horse, of a roan Colour, with a Sore on the hinder Part of his Back, about 13 or 14 Years old, no Shoes on his hind Feet. Whoever will bring said Horse to MICHAEL APPLEBEE, at Mrs. Nutting's in Cambridge, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all Charges paid.

Cambridge, October 21, 1775.

STRAYED from me the Subscriber in General Putnam's Regiment, a forrel Mare, 4 Years old, about 14 Hands high, trots and paces, with a Star in her Forehead, and a long Tail and Foretop. Whoever will return said Mare to me the Subscriber, shall have one Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me, JOHN CROSBY.

STRAYED or stolen from Roxbury, belonging to William Potter of Cranston, in the County of Providence, Rhode-Island, a forrel Mare, 7 Years old, all her Legs white, a large white Face, with a red Star in her Forehead.---Whoever hath got said Mare, and will convey her to Col. Dexter at Providence, or Lieut. Holden at Prospect Hill, in Col. Varnum's Regiment, shall have four Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by said Holden, if carried to said Camp; if to Providence, by Col. Dexter.

STRAYED fr[illegible] the Subscriber in Roxbury, the 5th of October, a black Horse, about 14 Hands high, 8 Years old, has a Scar under his left Eye. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to me the Subscriber at Roxbury, in Col. Huntington's Regiment, or to Lieut. Thomas Terrill at Coventry, in Connecticut, shall have one Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by by me, ELEAZER HAYE.

STRAYED or stolen from a Pasture in Cambridge, a chestnut colour'd Mare, about ten Years old, 14 Hands high, a Blaze in her Face, both wall Eyes, right hind Foot white, bushy Mane and Tail. Whoever will bring said Mare to Major Henry Woods in Cambridge, or to Mr. Joseph Allen in Groton, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble by either of the abovenamed Persons.

STRAYED or stolen from Winter-Hill, a chestnut colour'd Mare, with a white Spot in her Forehead, very slim Neck, trots and paces well, six Years old past. Whoever takes up or will bring said Mare to Capt. Josiah Greeby, in Col. James Reed's Regiment on Winter-Hill, or to Joseph Farnum of Amherst, in the County of Hillsborough, shall have two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by JOHN MILLS.

LOST between Medford and Cambridge, the upper Part of a Prospect-Glass. Whoever has taken it up and will leave it at Col. Glover's Quarters, near Mr. Snow's Tavern in Cambridge, shall receive one Dollar Reward.

Cambridge, October 21, 1775.

John Andrew, *Goldsmith*,

Nearly opposite the Sign of the Anchor, in CAMBRIDGE, MAKES and Sells all Sorts of Goldsmiths Work, cheap for Cash.

N. B. Cash given by said Andrew for old Silver and Gold.

Shop in Cambridge, and at the Sign of the Gold Cup in Sa[illegible]

LOST, or stolen from the Subscriber, the 4th Instant, now lying on Prospect-Hill, a[illegible]ing to Capt. James Chambers's Company of Riflemen, a face silver WATCH, the Maker's Name Wm. Ranson, Lo[illegible] the Number forgot, but somewhat above 1500, with a spotted and white silk Chain to it, and a steel Key, likewise a red Seal, set in Brass. Whoever procures said Watch, so that Owner may have it again, shall have two Dollars Reward, p[illegible]

September, 1775. JOHN STAFFORD.

LOST, between the Commissary-Gener[illegible] Store and the Bridge in Cambridge, a double-leather Pocket-B[illegible] lined with striped linen Cloth, containing five twenty fi[illegible] Connecticut Bills, and a Moidore, with several Notes of Han[illegible] Whoever returns the same to me the Subscriber, or to Mr. D[illegible] Brown, at the Commissary-General's Store, shall receive Dollars Reward. CHARLES WILLIAM

Cambridge, 9th October, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscri[illegible] at Winter-Hill, on the 27th of September last, a dark bay H[illegible] about 14 Hands high, with a hog'd Main, one white hind his Legs, Tail and Main almost black, paces and trots, but in[illegible] most to his Pace, and travels very easy. As the Horse is so[illegible] to have been stolen, any Person who will apprehend the [illegible] and secure the Horse for the Owner, shall have Twenty D[illegible] Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid. If the Horse ca[illegible] be secured, a good Reward, with all Charges, shall be paid

October 7, 1775. JOHN SULLIVA[illegible]

THOSE that are indebted to the Estat[illegible] WILLIAM WHITE, Esq; late of Boston, deceased, are re[illegible] fired to pay the same to PHILLIPS WHITE, of Southam[illegible] the Province of New-Hampshire, He hereby gives Notic[illegible] he intends to be at Menotomy, near Cambridge, the 14th a[illegible] Days of November next, at the House of Mr. Benjamin [illegible] Innholder, where it may be convenient for many of said [illegible] to attend.

To be sold to the highest Bidder, on the 16th Day of said [illegible] at 4 o'Clock, Afternoon, at the House of Capt. William [illegible] leaf, Innholder in Haverhill, two Pieces of Land on said Sale Land belongs to the above said Estate. Conditions o[illegible] Sale at the Time and Place of Sale. October 9th, [illegible]

STRAYED or stolen out of the Pastu[illegible] Mr. Stephen Watt of Malden, last Monday Night, a ha[illegible] 14 Hands high, paces chiefly, a little gaul'd on the near[illegible] dar the Saddle, and somewhat chafed with a rumb Bridle, a long Tail and Mane, almost black, one hind Foot white, common spry going Mare. Whoever will take up said M[illegible] convey her to said Watt, or to Mr. Kettle's Tavern in M[illegible] to Major Fuller's in Newton, shall have Six Dollars [illegible] and all necessary Charges paid, by SAMUEL [illegible]

Cambridge, September 28, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from Loch[illegible] Point, 4 or 5 Days ago, a black Horse, about 15 Hands Years old, trots chiefly, has a [illegible] on the right S[illegible] Back, has new Shoes [illegible] Whoever will inform the Subscriber, Lieutenant in Col[illegible] Varnum's Regiment, where said Horse may be found, sh[illegible] have him again, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all Charges paid. WILLIAM [illegible]

ENOCH GREENLEA[illegible]

ADVERTISES all who are indebted to the Co[illegible] AMORY and GREENLEAF, that he now [illegible] Hollis in the County of Hillsborough and Province [illegible] Hampshire, to whom they are desired to supply and pay [illegible] spective Balances.

N. B. Said Greenleaf has for Sale New-England [illegible] India Rum, Sugars, with sundry Articles of West-I[illegible] English Goods, Some Brewery Ware, and choice Fis[illegible] per Dozen or smaller Quantity. (tf)

Nicholas Ferreter, from B[illegible]

INFORMS the Publick, that he makes all Sorts of wh[illegible] Cart Ropes and Bed Cords, by the D zen or sing[illegible] Sorts of Lines, and Hair Lines; he also sells the be[illegible] Hemp, just over the North Bridge, in Concord, all at th[illegible] Rates, where the smallest Favour will be gratefully ackn[illegible]

Concord, 14th October, 1775.

ALL Persons having Demands aga[illegible] Estate of JEREMIAH LEE, late of Marblehe[illegible] County of Essex, Esquire, deceased, are desired to bri[illegible] Accounts to MARTHA LEE and JOSEPH LEE of M[illegible] or NATHANIEL TRACY of Newbury-Port, Adminis[illegible] Administrators of said Estate, or to their Attorney, Mr. [illegible] SEWALL, now residing in Marblehead. All Persons [illegible] the Estate are desired to make speedy Payment to the [illegible] tratrix and Administrator, or to their Attorney.

Marblehead, July 3, 1775. (3 m.)

READY Cash for Hog's BRIS[illegible] by CORNELIUS COOPER, Proprietor, a[illegible] Side of the Great Bridge, Providence, who makes [illegible] Sorts of BRUSHES, Wholesale and Retail. He [illegible] Farmers and others, who have any Hogs to kill this F[illegible] care to in saving their Bristles, that he may be enabled [illegible] his Business. As he is the first he hopes to meet with [illegible] ment from the Public in general; he likewise ma[illegible] Spit Blacking Ball, for Shoes and Boots, well calculated [illegible] the Leather, and give a good Gloss.

N. B. He wants a smart active Lad, as an Appren[illegible]

William Williams,

Of UNION, in CONNECTICU[illegible]

INFORMS his Customers that th[illegible] be engaged to ride with the News-Papers, will[illegible] ed Day of November next. This is therefore to g[illegible] be so mindful of him, as to leave their respective Rid[illegible] at the Places where their Papers are left.

Roxbury, September 23, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen out of a Pasture be[illegible] longing to Dr. Davis, near Col. Lee's Quarters, a bay Mare, with a black Mane and Tail, carries her Head and Tail very [illegible] paces altogether, no Shoes on behind, about 14 Years old and about 14 Hands and half high, scarred upon the right Buttock, by the Kick of a Horse. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to me the Subscriber, shall have one Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me, SAMUEL CURTISS, (3)

Captain in Col. Learned's Reg[illegible]

(A) See Cross, pa. 740, &c. & Indexes, under Rights & See Our rights, pa. 1089, 1228.